

# THE ADAMS SENTINEL.

At \$2 per annum, in advance, or  
\$2 50, if not paid within the year.

PUBLISHED BY ROBERT G. HARPER.

Advertisements \$1 per square, for 3  
weeks—25 cts. per s. for each cont.

"Resist with care the spirit of innovation upon the principles of your Government, however specious the pretense."—WASHINGTON.

VOL. XX.

GETTYSBURG, PA. TUESDAY, APRIL 19, 1831.

NO. 25.

## LAST NOTICE.

### C. J. SHOWER,

HAVING left Gettysburg, requests all those who know themselves indebted to him, by Note or Book Account, to call on his young man, H. S. BRADY, who is authorised to settle his accounts.

H. S. B. will be found at all times, at the house of Samuel Shower, until the 20th of this month (April)—after which date all unsettled accounts will be put in the hands of an officer for collection.

Gettysburg, April 5.

### SPENSER'S:

From the Cincinnati Chronicle.

#### THE NEGLECTED.

BY W. D. GALLAGHER.

The moon washigh in heaven. The burning stars  
Were looking down on slumbering innocence,  
And guile, and sin, and grief! CATHARINE sat  
Watching the dying embers on the hearth  
Go silently and slowly out. The night  
Was swearing on. She had been waiting long  
To hear the welcome footsteps of the one  
On whom her young affections had been flung,  
Unchanging as the ever-during hue  
Of the all-glorious heaven. He came not yet.  
And wearied with her watching, she lay down  
In very wretchedness, and tears—hot tears,  
Burst from the lava fountains of her heart,  
Scaring them crows. Tremulous and weak,  
Her voice croak in prayer—and the sweet tone,  
That came like music from her thin, white lips.  
Melted at length into a dreary sound  
Almost inaudible, save unto Him  
That readeth well the human heart. The  
tears  
That burningly stole down her wasted cheek,  
From her soul's depth of feeling, ceased their  
flow,  
As though the wave of trouble had been stilled:  
And slumber came upon her, as a balm  
From Him that healeth up the broken heart!

Catharine was neglected. She had linked  
Her destinies with one who bowed him down,  
In deep humiliation, at the shrine  
Of DRUNKENNESS. Catharine long had striven  
To win him from the desolating sin  
That bowed his spirits like a pestilence.  
But all was vain. A weary year wore on—  
And the deep kindnesses she did for him,  
Were all unheeded. Then he slighted her.  
And then—~~she~~—she! WOMAN! a heart  
Of holy fervidness, that trusteth much  
In man's harsh nature—that endureth oft  
The keenest sufferance—that treasureth up  
Each kindly word and look: She hath an eye  
Of winning restlessness, that feedeth on  
The idol of her love, with strange delight  
And confidence. Still she hath within  
Which will not brook NEGLECT! but either  
turn  
With a fell purpose on her injor,  
And deeply he avenged—or brood in deep  
And harrowing silentness, on the intense  
And burning sense of wrong she hath endured.  
Until her proud heart breaketh of its weight  
Of cherished agony!

Another year  
Wore on in silent suffering—and she lay  
Calmly upon her bed of death, a scared  
And broken-hearted one. Around her couch  
Were those who knew her in her spring of life,  
Ere she had drunk the wormwood and the  
gall?

Ere she had furrow'd o'er her queenly brow,  
And dimm'd its soft transparency: and before  
The richness of her early love was flung  
Away, but to be blighted in the bud.

The voice of age was blended with the low,  
Faint murmuring of the sufferer. The dim  
spark  
Of life was soon extinguished—and she lay  
In the embrace of the bereaving King!

**QUEENS-WARE, GROCERIES, &  
LIQUORS,**  
OF THE BEST QUALITY.

The Public will not be mistaken in favoring him with a call, as his assortment is now very complete, and he is determined to sell CHEAPER THAN EVER, for the Cash or Produce only.

Gettysburg, April 5.

## SPLENDID SCHEME!

THE EIGHTH CLASS OF THE UNION CANAL LOTTERY, WILL BE DRAWN ON

Saturday the 23d of April.

48 Number Lottery—6 Drawn Bullets.

SCHEME.

1 prize of \$30,000	5	500
1	10,000	42
1	4,000	42
1	2,628	41
2	2,500	84
2	2,000	420
2	1,500	5166
	1,000	10

Tickets, \$10, Halves, \$5,  
Other Shares in proportion.

FOR SALE AT

CLARKSON'S.

Gettysburg, April 12.

Drawn Numbers in Class No. 7.

6 43 44 39 60 29 41 24 50 47

Notice is hereby Given,

TO all persons interested, that the Account of PETER HULICK and JACOB CASSAT, Jr. Trustees of MARTHA HAGEMAN, a Lunatic, will be presented for confirmation and allowance, to the next Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, to be held on the Fourth Monday of April next.

GEO. WELSH, Proth'ry.

March 22.

## NOTICE.

THE Subscriber hereby gives Notice, that having entered into Partnership in business, he finds it necessary that all accounts for Goods purchased previously should be settled with as little delay as possible. He had expected, indeed, that the fact of his having commenced a new set of Books, would have shewn the necessity and propriety of the liquidation of the former accounts; but so few having felt this hint, he deems it proper to bring the fact more immediately to their recollection.

J. B. DANNER.

Gettysburg, April 5.

## NOTICE.

THE Stockholders of the Hanover & Carlisle Turnpike Road Company, are hereby notified, that an ELECTION for Two Managers will be held on Monday the 2d of May next, between the hours of 10 and 5 of the clock on said day, at the house now occupied by John Wolf, Innkeeper, in South Middleton township, Cumberland county.

The Commissioners of Adams & Cumberland counties are also, hereby notified, to meet at the same time and place, and choose the Managers on behalf of the Commonwealth—all to serve for one year.

By Order of the Board,

SAMUEL WOODBURN, Secy.

April 5.

## PRINTING.

Nearly and expeditiously executed at the Office of the "Adams Sentinel."

Strict Construction.—We have been told an anecdote relating to this subject which must be highly pleasing to our brethren of the South, and we, therefore, record it for their special gratification. During the late session of the Legislature of this State—in the midst of our extreme cold weather, when the thermometer was several degrees below zero—the presiding officer of one of its branches, insisted on keeping the door of the room wide open, because the Constitution provides that the Assembly shall sit with open doors! It was in vain that those members who sat near the door pleaded that the principles of "General Welfare" might be allowed to shut it, as they were actually "being frozen;" his Honor was inexorable, while the tears, streaming from his own eyes, told how much above all personal consideration was his devotion to the constitution.—It was at length suggested to him, the constitution provided they should sit with open doors, and the room in which they sat had but one door, it was evident they were sitting in an unconstitutional room, and of course, that all their proceedings in such a room must be unconstitutional. This suggestion was not a little puzzling to our literal Interpreter, inasmuch as the City of Jefferson afforded not another room that would hold them; so that he at last consented that the door should be shut, provided he should not be quoted as yielding the principle, but only as submitting to impudent necessity!

St. Louis Times.

Nourishment of Horses.—The practice

is becoming very general in Silesia, of

feeding horses with bread. After an

experience of four years, an intelligent

husbandman is convinced of its utility

in the double relation of economy and

health. The bread is made by taking

equal quantities of oat-meal and rye-

meal, mixing it with leaven or yeast,

and adding one third of the quantity of

boiled potatoes. To each horse is given

12 lbs. per day, in three rations of

4 lbs. each. The bread is cut into

small pieces, and mixed with a little

moistened cut-straw. By this means,

he saves, in feeding 7 horses, 49 bushels

of oats in 24 days; while the horses

perform their common labor, and are

much better in looks, health, and disposi-

tion.

Sill. Jour.

Miraculous Deliverance.—The Port-

land (Me.) Advertiser of Tuesday last

states that Mr. Joseph Adams, of that

town, was, on the night previous, awa-

kened by the sound of a loud noise

which resembled shuffling, groans, like

one in the agonies of death, and a tre-

mendous crash of glass in the third sto-

ry of his house, (Danforth street) all of

which appeared to come from the

chamber where his son, about 13 years

of age, slept. He arose from his bed

to ascertain the cause of this distur-

bance. His first suspicions were that

some person or persons had broken in

to the house, who were attempting to

commit murder or to plunder prop-

erty.

Mr. Adams went up stairs as soon

as possible, into the chamber occupied

by his son. The bed he found unoc-

cupied, the room in some disturbance,

and the window sash broken to pieces.

Looking out of the window, he saw his

child standing on the ground, who, on

being spoken to, answered in his usual

tone of voice, as though nothing had

happened. The father ran down stairs

immediately, and found the boy bleed-

ing in both arms, approaching the

front door to enter the house. The

first words that struck the ears of the

agonized parent were, "father, my arms

are broken." The boy was imme-

diately taken into the house, a physician

was called, and, on examination, it ap-

peared that the only injury sustained

was the laceration of the fleshy part of

both arms!

The account that the son gives, is,

that while dreaming, it appeared that

some person had come in to his cham-

ber with the intention of murdering

him. Affrighted, he jumped out of

bed and seemed to defend himself for

a while with a chair, but finding this

defence unsuccessful, and the assailant

pressing onward with greater force, he

made an attempt to escape by the win-

dow.

First, he ran his arm through the

glass, but this hole not being large e-

nough to jump through, he took the

chair and breaking the whole wish to

pieces, immediately jumped out of the

third story window to the ground.

Strange to tell, not a bone was fratured.

The above fall on a rocky grot,

and the first the grot was literally bur-

den to pieces, yet the only injury he

sustained was the laceration of his

arms. He is now doing well.

St. Louis Advertiser.

Sanctuary in France.—We learn from

the New-Orleans Advertiser of the

eighteenth ult. that the steamboat

Stranger, on her way from New Or-

leans to Monroe, Louisiana, bursted one

of her boilers, by which ten of the pas-

sengers were killed, and several passengers

scalded.

# THE ADAMS SENTINEL.

## **LIST OF LETTERS,** Remaining in the Post-Office at Gettysburg, Pa. April 1st, 1831.

A	M
John Anderson	Robert A. M'Pherson
J. G. Ansbrough	John A. Miller
Henry Aucker	Nathan Miller 2
B	Wm. W. McClellan
David Beyers	Mary McGowan
Mr. Bovie	Robert M'Creevy
Rebecca Bell	John Mosier
Daniel Burns	John M'Kesson
Thomas Blucher	Nancy Menich
Peter Boisel	Peter Moritz
Rev. H. L. Baugher	Robert M'Mordie
Rensselaer Becker	Jacob Miller
John Black, sen.	Ivan Miller
Darkis H. Boatton	Jacob Mundorff, sen.
Wm. Bailey, jr.	John M'Knight
Jacob Bittinger	Henry Moose
C	James Mitchell
Maria Cole	John Mays or Mr.
John Crawford	Bukley
John Clapper 2	James M'Allister
George Corneney	N
Owen Connely	John Neely
Henry Coons	O
Jacob Clapsaddle	Henry Ocker
Elizabeth Culp	Patrick O'Friel
John Cowenover	P
D	Miss Paxton
Rev. Dougherty	George Peters
Marcotte Duniste	Samuel Patterson
John Duncan	R
E	Samuel Routzon
Joseph England	James Ray
Alexander Edmund	James Russell
Jacob Eckert	David Reek or
Siris Edwards	Samuel Rontzong
F	Philip Rahn
Peter Fletcher	William Rady
David Fletcher	Joseph Reinhard
John Fuy	Henry Rupert
G	Henry Rupp 2
James Gaunt	Benjamin Ravenzan
Ann M. Gilbert	S
Eliza Guyer	James Stafford
James Galbraith	George Sweeney
John Gregg	John Sower
Mary Graff	Casper Schonebruch
Margaret Gallaher	Robert Stewart
H	George Swope
Wm. W. Hutcheson	Richard Scott
John Hughes	Jacob Stallsmith
George Heck	Mr. Snyder
Casper Heucle	Christian Shriver
Wm. Holtzworth	Elizabeth Swigart
Francis Harris	Margaret E. Snyder
Peter Hulick	Mary Scott
Henry Ilake	Joshua Thompson
Henry A. Holcomb	Mary Thompson
John Hersh	Samuel Tagert 3
Henry Hartzel	Mary Torrence
Philip Hagen	Abraham Tawney
Martha Ann Hays	W
Alexander Horner	Wm. Wilson
J	Samuel Wright
Lucretia M. Johnson	Philip Warner
K	Wm. Walker
Robert Kenyon	Adam Walter, jr.
George Knopp	Israel P. Wright 2
Wm. Kenev	David Warren
John Kahn	Isaac Warren 2
Andrew Kerrigan	Violet Wilson
Ezra Keller	Wm. & Thos. White
Rufus Kellogg	Rebecca S. Wilson
Peter Keckler	Rev. J. V. Wiseman
John Kain	Thomas N. White
L	Mary Weakley
Peter Little	Y—Z
Peter Linard	Edmund L. Youce
Philip Long	Henry Yeag
Jacob Lausinger	Michael Yow, sen.
Mr. Lian	George Ziegler
Wm. Linn	WM. W. BELL, P. M.
April 5.	3t

## Trial List—April Term.

Mathew Duncan	vs. John Duncan
Jacob Moose	vs. Henry Wisler.
Mary Scott	vs. Jas. & David Scott.
Jacob Great & Wife	vs. John Kuhn's Ex'r.
George Hartzell	vs. Henry Colstock.
John Shall & Wife	vs. P. Wolfert's Adm'r.
FOR ARGUMENT.	
Samuel Deardorf	vs. Jacob Hildebrand.

## Grand Jury—April Term.

Hamilton—Christian Picking, Andrew M'Ilvain.

Berwick—George Ickes, Joseph Carl, Jacob Smith.

Mountpleasant—Joseph Heagy.

Menallen—Frederick Eicholtz.

Tyrone—James L. Neely.

Straben—Robert King, John Gorley, Abraham King.

Reading—William Fickes.

Conowaga—Anthony Ghinter.

Hamiltonban—Wm. McClean, John M'Ginly.

Germany—John Kugler, John Weikert.

Ephrata—George Swope.

Latimore—Wm. Beales.

Mountjoy—Robert Allison.

Huntington—Samuel Kennedy.

Liberty—Wm. McCrary, James Bigham.

Cumberland—Samuel Cobean (of W.)

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General Jury—April Term.

Borough—Thomas C. Miller, David Hen-

ry, Thomas McElligot, Peter Weikert, John B. Marsh, Hugh Denwiddie.

Tyrone—John Myers, John Stinchaker,

Peter Venis, Daniel Deardorf, Isaac Sadler

(of R.)

Mountpleasant—Henry Binkertoff, Hen-

ry Herring.

Cumberland—Andrew Walker, Samuel

Cobean (of S.), Wm. McCurdy, Samuel Wi-

thorow, Wm. Thompson.

Menallen—Henry Walter, John Ebert,

Samuel Diehl, John Hewitt.

Straben—Peter Eyster, Bernard Hoffman,

Jacob Latshaw.

Franklin—Hugh Scott, James King, Robert M'Murdie, jr., William Tresler, David

Chamberlain.

Huntington—Jas. M'Elwee, Moses Neely,

Harman Wiemann.

Hamilton—Robert McIlvain, Wm. Hilde-

brand, Geo. W. M'J. W. H. Tread.

Berwick—Henry G. ... F. F. F. Tread.

Mountjoy—Seneca Rock, Michael W. Alli-

ter, Robert Young, Moses McIlvain.

Reading—John Knop.

Latimore—George Robbinette.

Liberty—John McCleary.

Germany—Wm. Gitt.

Mountpleasant Volunteers!

You will parade in Bonnycastle, on

Monday the 2d of May next, at 10 o'clock, a.

m. in complete uniform. By order,

JACOB BAIR, Lieut.

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## BOOKS

FOR

## SUNDAY SCHOOLS.



THE FOLLOWING BOOKS ARE TO BE HAD AT THE DEPOSITORY OF THE ADAMS COUNTY SUNDAY S. UNION:

Dr. Alexander's Dictionary of the Bible, Do. Evidences of Christianity, Geography of the Bible, Biblical Antiquities, - 2 vol. Bible Studies, - 2 vol. Choctaw Mission, - 2 vol. Cherokee do, - 2 vol. Parents' Monitor, - 2 vol. Cabinet, - 10 vol. Youth's Library, - 30 vol. Life of Pastor Oberlin, Do. St Paul, Do. Rev. J. Parsons, Do. M. Luther, Do. D. Brainerd, Do. C. Swartz, Do. Mrs. Judson, Do. Mrs. Ramsey, Do. H. Newell, Judson's Questions, 1st, 2d and 3d vol.

In connection with the above Books, the Publications of the American S. S. Union generally, may be obtained at the Depository.

N. B. Orders for Books, from a distance, (postage paid) directed to "The Depository of the Adams County S. S. Union," shall receive punctual attendance.

March 22.

5t

D. Bailey, Adm'r of E. Dill, In the Court of Common Pleas of Adams County. vs. Kim. Thompson, Ex'r of Andrew Thompson.

To all the Heirs & Legatees of Andrew Thompson, dec'd.

REAKE NOTICE, That on the petition of James Pollock, the Court, on the 1st March, 1831, granted a Rule to show cause why the Legacy due Mary Pollock, under the will of Andrew Thompson, deceased, (or so much thereof as was made by the sale of the Real Estate of said deceased, under the above stated Judgment) should not be paid to James Pollock, for the purposes in said will stated, he giving bond with security to apply it according to the directions of said will—and have fixed for the hearing thereof the *Fourth Monday of August next*, at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg.

GEO. WELSH, Proth'y.

March 29. 6t

The Editors of the "Franklin Repository," "Perry Forster," and "Lancaster Journal," will insert the above adv't. times, forward the papers containing the same, and charge this Office.

**BRIGADE ORDERS.**

The Enrolled Militia of the 2d Brig. 5th Div. P. M.

ARE required to be paraded and trained, as follows, viz.—

IN COMPANIES, on *Monday the 2d of May next*, at such places as the Commanding Officers may direct.

IN BATTALIONS, as follows, viz. The 1st Battalion of the 90th Regiment, on *Monday the 9th*; the 2d do. on *Tuesday the 10th*:

The 1st Battalion of the 89th Regiment, on *Wednesday the 11th*; the 2d do. of do. on *Thursday the 12th*.

The 1st Battalion of the 80th Regiment, on *Friday the 13th*; and the 2d do. of do. on *Saturday the 14th of May next*—unless the Commanding Officers shall direct REGIMENTAL Trainings instead thereof.

**The York & Adams county**

**Liberty Battalion**

will meet for drill and inspection, at such time and place as the Commanding Officer may direct.

**The Volunteers**

within the bounds of the 90th and 89th Regiments, not attached to the Battalion, will meet with the Militia for drill and inspection.

**The Volunteers of the 80th Regiment**, will meet for drill and inspection at such time and place as may be directed by the Colonel of said Regiment.

**THE APPEALS:**

For the Militia, on *Monday the 13th of June next*: for the Volunteers, on *Monday the 7th of November next*.

J. SANDERS.

Brigade Inspector, 2d Brigade 5th Div. Pennsylvania Militia.

March 22, 1831. 1p

**PRICES REDUCED**

AT THE

**Drug Warehouse,**

No. 107, Market street below Third,

**PHILADELPHIA.**

JUST received, in addition to an extensive Stock of Drugs and Medicines, a supply of JERSEY WINDOW GLASS, 6 by 8, 7 by 9, 9 by 11, 9 by 12, 10 by 12, and the larger sizes, superior in quality to any heretofore brought to this market for sale, for account, & at the prices of the manufacturer.

Also, an extensive assortment of VIALS & BOTTLES, embracing every variety, which will be sold by the printed price current of the manufacturer.

In the selection and preparation of Medicines, Chemicals, &c. the greatest care is observed to have them of the best quality, and they are accordingly warranted *curative*.

Druggists, Storeshoppers, and others, are respectfully invited to call, or address by letter

JOSHUA C. JENKINS,

Philadelphia.

1831. No. 107, 1831.

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**Late Foreign Intelligence.**

From the N. Y. Com. Adv. of April 14.  
*Highly Important from Europe—Bloody Commencement of the War in Poland—Change of the Ministry in France—Progress of Reform in England.*

Early this morning, and very unexpectedly, we received London papers to the 20th of March, inclusive, by the packet ship *Hibernia*, Capt. Maxwell, which has arrived at this port from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 21st of March. These accounts are near a month later than our former advices, and are in all respects of the highest moment. But the wide space of time which they embrace, and the great number, extent, and variety of the details of news they contain, renders it impossible in a single sheet to dispose of the half of the interesting matter thrown upon our hands.

From Poland, it will be seen that the Russians have reached the Vistula, and thrown some squadrons of troops and a large corps of Cossacks across the river, after much severe fighting. There seems to have been a succession of battles from the 17th to the 25th of February, inclusive, in the neighborhood of Warsaw, and within the view of that capital, by the aid of telescopes. The details of these engagements, as they reach us through the German papers, are desultory and conclusive. Enough, however, has transpired to warrant the statement that the battles were fierce and bloody, and the Poles have fought with a degree of courage and perseverance hardly to have been expected under their circumstances. In the early part of these engagements, while contending with the Russian advance, the Poles were evidently successful. It is believed that the victor of the Balkan miscalculated the strength and valor of the foe he was to meet; and forgetting that "a despised foe can sometimes give a bloody battle," found, before he was aware of his situation, that the laurels of the Imperial legions, flushed with the triumphs of Ottoman conquest, had been somewhat tarnished. But the main battle was fought before Praga, on the 24th and 25th, in which the Russians, after an obstinate and very bloody conflict, were victorious. An account of the engagements of these two days will be found under Frankfort, March 6.

*"It is a fact as indisputable as the righteousness of the Polish cause, that the Russians have met with no opposition from the inhabitants in general; that in Augostowa, Podalachia, Lublin, and other parts where they have established themselves, they have not been molested or harassed by that part of the nation which in a war of this nature was expected to have caused them the greatest mischief. Independent of the large magazines which have fallen into the hands of the Muscovites at Lornza, Stanislaus, Kaluezyn, and other places, they have been readily supplied with provisions and forage by the peasantry, and a remarkable fact may be added, that since the entry of the troops into Augostowa an active commerce in grain has been carried on."*

Even the common people of Warsaw were for receiving the Russians, but were overruled and awed into submission by the nobles.

From German Papers.

According to accounts we have received from Warsaw, the loss of the Russians in the late battles cannot be less than 20,000 men. On the side of the Poles 11,000 killed and wounded. The boasted advantage of the Russian position in the forest near Praga was in fact their greatest prejudice in the height of battle, though favorable in some other respects; because the fire of the Poles, by striking the trees, scattered around a great number of splinters, which were very destructive.—Of all their losses, the Russians suffer most from their horses, between 5,000 and 6,000 having perished from disease and want of provender. Consequently a great part of their cavalry has been dismounted, the artillery deprived of the means of transport, and therefore in all probability many guns with ammunition will fall into the hands of the Poles.

**THE NETHERLANDS.**

The Belgic Congress, not having been allowed a King of their own choosing, have appointed a Regent to direct the Government provisionally.—His first act has been one of great imprudence. We allude to a Proclamation, addressed to the people of the Duchy of Luxembourg. This is an hereditary possession of the House of Nassau, and will not be relinquished by the King. Should the latter persist in their efforts to retain it, the King of Prussia may find employment for some of his troops to assist his Dutch neighbor and relative. Should hostilities ensue, the war would soon become general.

PARIS, March 8.—Warsaw has capitulated! Praga has been destroyed by fire! and the Polish Revolution has been terminated. I had sent you a long letter before I received this intelligence. In that letter I had hoped against hopes, expressed my doubts, and prayed for a success which I almost despaired of. But alas! alas! couriers have since arrived with the afflicting intelligence that Warsaw has capitulated and Praga has been burned by fire. France will bear it with horror. England will learn it with sadness. Liberty is arrested in her march; but the arm which arrests her progress, is impotent. Russian Barbarians may burn cities, ravish women, rip up their helpless victims, and plant for a while the standard of despotism on the ruins of independence. But all this will not avail; and, in spite of these momentary triumphs, the Poles shall yet be free!

And yet, notwithstanding the positive terms of these accounts, it would seem that the Polish capital had not fallen, so late as the 2d of March, and it is added, that Gen. Diechitz has been obliged to alter his plans; and that he will not again try his fortune by attacking Warsaw, but intends to surround and reduce it by famine. There is moreover, among the somewhat confused German reports which will be found below, an account of a thanksgiving in Warsaw, for the results of their operations, thus far; so that Warsaw clearly had NOT fallen, although the brave but unfortunate Poles, after their principal officers had fallen at Praga, were driven back across the vistula, and the Russian commander was

preparing forthwith to invest the capital.

The Polish official accounts admit a loss of 9000 men put *hors-de-combat*, in these engagements, and that the wounded in the hospitals amount to 3,600. In regard to their preceding battles, the most authentic and trustworthy reports state the casualties of the Poles in the different engagements at Dordre, Liff, and Milosnow, to be about 600 killed, 1,400 wounded, 250 missing, and one six-pounder. That the Russians in the same affairs, lost 800 killed, 1,700 wounded, and 300 missing. The temporary advantages gained by Gen. Dwerniki over Gen. Geismar at Plock, and a few days later at Narawies on the left bank, did not prevent the Russians from pursuing their forward movements. They were, in fact, simple affairs of Cossacks, in which these savages lost a considerable number of men, and upon the two occasions seven small cannon of the calibre of one and two pounds.

Most readers will probably be somewhat surprised that Count Diebitsch should have so rapidly advanced upon the Polish capital. But it appears that the troops in the vicinity of the capital have shown a very different disposition from that of the people of the intervening territory. A letter from Frankfort, March 6, says:

"It is a fact as indisputable as the righteousness of the Polish cause, that the Russians have met with no opposition from the inhabitants in general; that in Augostowa, Podalachia, Lublin, and other parts where they have established themselves, they have not been molested or harassed by that part of the nation which in a war of this nature was expected to have caused them the greatest mischief. Independent of the large magazines which have fallen into the hands of the Muscovites at Lornza, Stanislaus, Kaluezyn, and other places, they have been readily supplied with provisions and forage by the peasantry, and a remarkable fact may be added, that since the entry of the troops into Augostowa an active commerce in grain has been carried on."

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**THE NETHERLANDS.**

The Belgic Congress, not having been allowed a King of their own choosing, have appointed a Regent to direct the Government provisionally.—His first act has been one of great imprudence. We allude to a Proclamation, addressed to the people of the Duchy of Luxembourg. This is an hereditary possession of the House of Nassau, and will not be relinquished by the King. Should the latter persist in their efforts to retain it, the King of Prussia may find employment for some of his troops to assist his Dutch neighbor and relative. Should hostilities ensue, the war would soon become general.

The King of Holland has formally acceded to the terms of the separation, adjusted by the allied Ministers in London, and a British fleet has been ordered for the Schildt to enforce the terms agreed to by the Great Powers for the settlement of the disputes between Holland and Belgium. The sailing of the armament will very probably involve England in a dispute with France—the last nation with which England ought now to seek a quarrel.

**FRANCE—Change of Ministry.**

Another change has taken place in the French Ministry, the former having retired it is said in consequence of a disagreement of opinion with the king, on the question of Austrian intervention in Italy, in which his intentions were more pacific than those of his advisers.

There was a mob in Paris on the 9th, which attacked the hotel of the Russian Ambassador, amid cries of "Down with the Russians!" and "The Poles for ever!" broke his windows, and then bent their steps towards the Chamber of Deputies, the Members of which they assailed with insulting and seditions denunciations.

An almost GENERAL WAR IN EUROPE however, appears now inevitable, and there is too much reason to fear that England will be involved in the vortex.

Austria is determined to put down the revolution in Italy, and Metternich is said to have threatened that if France interposes, the Austrian Cabinet will support the claim of young Napoleon

to the throne of his father. But the war party in France gathers strength every day. The new administration, it is true, is even more amicable than the last, but its permanency is doubted. Louis Philip will be compelled to accede to the wishes of his people, and interpose in behalf of the nations that are struggling for Freedom. There are reports of an extensive insurrection in Spain, but the accounts hitherto received cannot be relied upon.

Some further disturbances have taken place in Paris, which are attributed to the pupils of the schools; but they do not appear to have been of much importance.

BAYONNE, March 11.—We learn this moment, by an extraordinary courier, which left Madrid on the 8th, that at two o'clock on that day, the schools of the Marine Guards and Veterinary school of the Isle of Leon have turned out, and proclaimed the constitution.—Some corps of troops sent against them had been obliged to retreat.

Cadiz has made also a movement, and the Governor, Oliveira, had been killed by the people; and the refugee General Torrijos, who had repaired from the bay of Gibraltar to Cadiz, had been proclaimed General in-Chief at Cadiz. A marine corps was the first to give in its submission to him.

At Madrid, on the departure of this cabinet courier, it was said that the Government had heard of an insurrection in Valencia, and in the province of La Mancha. The Delegate of the Police at Trun has in part confirmed this news.

VIENNA, Feb. 24—"Since the insurrection in Modena there is a general ferment in central Italy, and clubs are every where busy in exciting the people. It is affirmed that the Government of Modena has received very important information on this subject and is in possession of documents which, if they should be published, would cause an extraordinary sensation, and open the eyes of all governments without exception, to the dangers which threaten them. Should certain plans be carried into effect. In Piedmont the most suitable measures are adopted, and the Government thinks it may depend on its well-organized military force."

Great Britain is in a ferment, on the subject of Reform, which was introduced in the House of Commons, by Lord John Russel, on the 1st of March; and after a protracted debate of seven days, a thing almost unheard of in England, was read a first time on the 8th, and the second reading, which would test the measure, was appointed for the 21st. The proposition of the government goes far beyond the expectations of every one; and Mr. Hume, Mr. Hunt, and Mr. O'Connell, admitted that it was worthy of their support.—On the other hand, the owners of Boroughs, sixty of which are to be disfranchised entirely, and forty-six to be reduced to one member each, are vehement in their opposition, and, in conjunction with the ultra-Tory party, were moving Heaven and Earth to defeat ministers on the second reading of the bill. All the leading men in the House of Commons spoke on the subject; among them Mr. Jeffrey for the first time

**ADAMS SENTINEL**

Gettysburg, April 19.

*"The Foreign Intelligence in the preceding columns will be found of the deepest interest. Notwithstanding the confusion of accounts, it is certain the Poles have made a most determined stand; but we fear their bravery will avail them little against the vast hordes of the Autocrat. It is remarked that, in the battles of the 24th and 25th of Feb. the Russians had 150 cannon in the field. Their vast resources enable them to fill up the chasms in their ranks without delay, whilst to the poor Poles, even victory after victory, with successive losses, is but destruction. Heaven send them safe deliverance!"*

*"As we expected, the reported confession of Markley is without foundation. The Frederick Examiner says, "it is vastly edifying and interesting, but, unfortunately, happens to be totally untrue, Markley having made no such confession."*

*"Moreland, whose capture and lodgment in the Lancaster jail we announced last week, escaped from that prison on Thursday morning, but was re-taken on the same day near Downingtown. He has since been conveyed to Frederick by the Sheriff.*

*"A rebellion has burst out in the Republic of Hayti. What the result would be, it was impossible to imagine; but the general feeling was, that Mr. Boyer had presided long enough over the destinies of the Haytian people."*

*"It has been rumored that Mr. Calhoun would be an opposing candidate to Gen. Jackson for the next Presidency. A*

*paper, however, (the Federal Union, of Milledgeville, Geo.) belonging to his party, has the following paragraph:—*

*"We feel ourselves fully authorized in saying that Mr. Calhoun will not be a candidate for the Presidency."*

It appears to be a settled matter, that Gen. Jackson and Mr. Clay will be the only candidates at the next Presidential Election. The parties in every direction, appear to be organizing with such an understanding.

Judge McLean, of the Supreme Court, when on a visit to Philadelphia a few days since, was invited to a public dinner by the citizens, as a mark of respect for his personal merits and public services. He declined the invitation.

The New York Daily Advertiser mentions that the real name of the pirate, whose confession we gave on Saturday, under the name of Gibbs, is JAMES JEFFRIES.

An accomplice of Smith in the great robbery of the New-York Bank, named Murray, was arrested in Philadelphia on the 9th. He had with him part of the money taken.

**Baltimore Prices Current.**

From the Patriot of Saturday last.

Flour,	6 37	Rye,	70
Wheat,	1 25	Whiskey,	27
Corn,	69	Apple Brandy,	30
Oats,	37	Plaster,	4 25

**RECEIVED,**

On Tuesday last, by the Rev. Mr. Boerster, Mr. David Eicker, jr. of Washington county, Md. (formerly of this County) to Miss Elizabeth Pier, of Mechanic's-Town, Frederick county.

On the 7th inst. by the Rev. J. Ruthrauff, Mr. John Herter, to Miss Susannah Waymiller, both of Mountjoy township.

**TAILORING.**

THE Subscriber wishes to inform his Friends and former Customers, that he still continues to carry on the TAILORING BUSINESS, at the Old Stand in Gettysburg; and, as he still receives the Philadelphia

**FASHIONS**

quarterly, and intends to keep the best of Workmen, he hopes still to receive a share of the public patronage. All work shall be done at reasonable prices for Cash.

All kinds of PRODUCE will be taken for Work—CORD-WOOD in particular.

EPHRAIM MARTIN.

Gettysburg, April 19. 31

**Information Wanted.**

ON Sunday the 13th ult. a gentleman, named on the way-bill of the Philadelphia stage, Mr. DENNISON, left the Hotel of the subscriber in Chambersburg, a few minutes after he got out of the stage, leaving in the bar a sword cane, and a small valise, containing one linen shirt marked S. D. No. 2, one striped gingham do. with three collars of the same, one dark silk velvet waistcoat, two cravats, one pair of woollen stockings, four muslin handkerchiefs, a night cap, shaving apparatus, a small bag of medicine, and a small bag containing five new buckskin purses—all the articles of clothing appear to be entirely new. He was a man of middle age and stature, and had on a cloak, which prevents a description of the clothing he had on. He stated to his fellow travellers that he was going to Pittsburg. Any information concerning the said Dennison, addressed to the subscriber, will be thankfully received, and made public for the information of the friends of that gentleman.

JOHN SEIDERS.

Chambersburg, Pa. April 15.

**Gettysburg & Hagers-Town TURNPIKE.**

THE Commissioners appointed by an Act of Assembly, entitled "An Act to enable the Governor to incorporate a Company to make a Turnpike Road from the borough of Gettysburg to the Maryland line in a direction to Hagerstown,"

**Hereby Give Notice,**

That Books will be opened to receive subscription for the stock of said Road, at the house of Wm. McCLELLAN, Jr. in Gettysburg; I. ROBISON, in Millers-Town; MICHAEL STONER, in Waynesburg, Franklin county, on Monday the 23d day of May next, and in Philadelphia, on Wednesday the 1st of June, at the house of Mr. VAN BUSKIRK, Market street; and said books will be kept open for six days.

John Hersh, Sen.  
Bernhart Gilbert,  
Andrew Marshall,  
J. M'Kesson,  
Wm. M'Millan,  
T. C. Miller,  
Wm. M'Ceallan, Jr.  
Lewis Ripple,  
J. Burns,  
Philip Reed,

Commissioners

April 19.

At the Chambersburg "Repository," "Hagerstown 'Torch Light,' and 'Poulson's Advertiser,' will insert the above once a week for 4 weeks, and forward their bills to this Office for collection.

**MIDDLE-CREEK FACTORY.**

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their Friends and the Public, that he has just returned from the Cities of Philadelphia and Baltimore, with an EXTENSIVE and

**Entirely New Stock of GOODS,**

which he is now opening at the house

of the late John McConaughy, Esq. deceased, situate on the south-west corner

of the Centre Square in Gettysburg, consisting of a General Assortment of

**D R Y G O O D S****GROCERIES,****QUEERTS & GLASSWARE,****LOOKING-Glasses, &****LIQUORS.**

(

# THE ADAMS SENTINEL.

## FRANCE.

The London Chronicle contains a letter of O. P. Q. dated Paris, 19th February. "It is too long for insertion in our paper of this afternoon, but we may mention some of its principal parts. The writer says, that Louis Philip shed tears whilst he was delivering his answer of refusal to the Belgian deputation, and that the deputies wept also in hearing the answer. O. P. Q. adds, "Yes! yes! Louis Philip has refused the crown of Belgium; not that Belgium may be an independent state, but that her population may ere long unanimously feel the necessity for an incorporation with France, and solicit a re-union." The correspondent avers that the state of public opinion in France, on the 19th February, was "most agitated, restless, dissatisfied, and alarming." According to him, Louis Philip was by no means so popular as he was two months before, and the people had no longer any confidence whatever in the Ministers. Lafayette had lost his chief supporters; next to him, Sebastiani had fallen into disrepute, as a party to the new Holy Alliance of the non-intervening diplomatist at London—*Nat. Gaz.*

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"A new French Ministry may then be speedily looked for. It is quite impossible that the present one should hold together."

The correspondent of the London Morning Post, writes from Paris under date of Feb. 9, as follows:

"It is surmised that the ancient Archbishop of Marigny, (the Abbe de Pradt) is anxious to take part in public affairs, from which the restoration of the Bourbons so long excluded him. A friend of mine met and had some gossip with the Abbe, a day or two since. 'Sir,' said the latter, there are two Powers in Europe which desire war; the rest are anxious for nothing more fervently, than peace. First, Russia longs for war—the whole of Russia. She presses against civilized Europe with all the weight of her mass on the one side.—On the other side, we have four millions in France who pant for war—four millions of restless and ambitious men. We have, also, the remainder of the population, the industrious population, that prays for continued peace. Let us hope that the 28 millions may prove too strong for the minority of the four.' The Abbe is, therefore, peaceful in his conversation, if not in his counsels.—Gen. BARNARD, the celebrated engineer officer, is just arrived from the United States, where he has been resident since the abdication of Napoleon, one of whose favorite officers he was. It is supposed by some that he was sent for by this Government: his talents being deemed indispensable for the extension and repair of the fortifications of the frontier fortresses; and not improbably with a view to active service in case of a war. I dined in company with this distinguished officer, at a friend's house, few days since, and found him a man of great information and extraordinary simplicity of manners. He speaks English fluently, from having a bode & active service in the U. S. where he has rank in the army, and has been employed for many years in superintending and planning defences for the principal towns and points upon the whole of the seaboard, which report states to be impregnable. One may still trace the ardent officer of Napoleon in the sparkling eye of the veteran when war is talked about, though all his wishes are for peace."

"The Dog of the Colonnade of the Louvre." Many of our readers we know cheerfully rank among their real friends, some of the canine species. To such, the following anecdote, which we translate from the "Courier des Etats Unis," will not be without interest:

"There is not a newspaper whose columns have not been filled with the names of the glorious defenders of the

city during the memorable week in January. A large number of them fell victims to their patriotic ardor, and to a mournful fatality. Still more have received precious wounds in that noble defence. But there is another class the most numerous, inasmuch as its number is daily increasing; it is that of the men who, according to their own account, were among the most active on that occasion, but who, nevertheless, received no wounds, or if any, so slight that no marks of them are at present visible. We know all of this last kind; we have seen their names, the recital of their heroic actions in the newspapers, and the list of offices with which they have been rewarded.

Among the victims of those great days, there is one, however, one alone, I believe, who has taken a decided part in the glorious contests of our brothers, and has not boasted thereof; but who, nevertheless, every moment, day and night, expiates his devotedness. His name, unknown to all, has not appeared in the public papers; he is only known to a very few citizens, who have shed tears upon the grave of our brethren, that repose in the Louvre.

### It is a Dog

The attachment of that excellent animal to its master is well known, and the following will serve as an illustrative example.

*Medor* (The name since given to the dog) belonged to one of those brave men who fell on the 28th of July. He appeared inseparable from his master; he followed him to the combat, and at the attack upon the Louvre, he did not abandon him even in the hottest of the fight: his master having been shot, he remained near his corpse until they came to bury him; he sprang into the hearse, and refused to leave it until his master's body was taken out to be buried with his dead companions.

Upon his tomb he has from that moment established his dwelling; during the day, mournful and feeble, in the midst of a crowd that surrounds him, he is seen constantly stretched out upon the grave which holds the object of his grief, and at night, he utters his deep sorrows by frequent and mournful howlings.

A good hearted woman has furnished the dog with food, which she brings to him daily, and he will receive it from no other hand, and offers signs of recognition or affection only to her. The National-Guard built him a small house, but he rarely goes to it, as it seems to separate him from that patriotic grave, the continual and mournful object of his thoughts.

What a noble and touching example of affectionate devotion! What a lesson for those who have so soon forgotten the real saviors of their country! Who of you, good citizens and true patriots, would not desire to see and caress the Dog of the Colonnade of the Louvre?"

We find the following statement of an event in Paris, and record it as an unfavorable sign:

*Mock Procession.*—After the destruction of the Palace, and the devastation of the Church of St. Germain, an immense mock procession of the people paraded the streets of Paris in great ceremony, bearing on high the ornaments and banners of the Catholic Church, where the emblem of Jesuitism and tyranny. There was the silver censer, the Virgin, the holy water, and the red vestment of the choristers, and all these were quietly paraded along, the people sometimes singing Mass, and sometimes the *Parisienne*.

And in the midst of all this masks were going about in a hundred dresses, and one half of the people amused themselves with the munimery of the *bœuf gras*, while the other half were amused with the masquerading exhibition of the real ornaments of the spoiled Roman churches."

Let it be remembered, that these "emblems" thus slighted, are connected with the most imposing ceremonies of the religion of the country: and that the desecration thus made, is not to be regarded alone as an insult to religion, but as a political demonstration, having precedent in the early days of the former revolution; while we as friends of freedom rejoice at the progress of civil, political and religious liberty, we must also, as friends of good-order, regret the march of licentiousness, and wonder at the pusillanimity of a government that could thus allow the invasion of private rights. —U. S. Gaz.

*M. CONSTANTIN WARYCKY,* the Polish Envoy at Paris, has addressed a letter to the French journals on the object of the mission to France. He tells them that he came to represent to the French Government and people the true state of affairs in Poland, in case the EMPEROR should refuse to listen to its just complaints, and prefer an ap-

peal to arms to a redress of wrongs. In that case only was he desired to sollicit assistance, and that case had actually occurred. The proclamation of the EMPEROR and his General left no doubt upon the subject, and therefore he trusted that the wisdom of the French Government would point out the best means of being useful to his country. The Polish Envoy thus concludes his address: "What now is left to the Poles, but to conquer or die with honor? Perhaps they will all perish in the terrible combats, and this may be confessed, however, that the number of the poor in our cities far

transcends what it should be; in a country where land is abundant, labor in demand, wages high, and food cheap. The fault lies in a great degree, we fear, in the intemperate habits of the population. The tax on the public arising from this vice is enormous, and disgraceful to the nation.—*Baltimore American.*

### COLOMBIA.

This unhappy country, since the death of the illustrious Bolivar, seems to be the victim of every petty military tyrant who has funds or cunning enough to muster a predatory band of ruffians for the destruction of his neighbor's property, and almost every arrival from this truly ill-fated land brings intelligence of the triumph or defeat of some military demagogue. We have heard it stated that the power of Paes is on the wane—when Colombia shall have rid herself of him, she may expect something like tranquility, and when the true history of her wrongs and misfortunes becomes recorded, his name will be found most prominent among those who have contributed to the premature sacrifice of her liberties.

### INDIAN WAR.

Extract of a letter from an officer in the army, Cantonment Leavenworth (320 miles above St. Louis, Missouri,) 10th March, 1831, to a gentleman in Philadelphia.

"Yesterday an express arrived from the Bluffs, bringing information that Mr Vandenburg's party was attacked by the Blackfeet Indians, on the Madison fork of the Missouri.—The Indians attacked them in camp, at the dawn of light in the morning, and fought all day. At dark the Indians withdrew and left forty killed, and a number of horses; the wounded not known, as they were carried off, but from the appearance of blood supposed to be a number. Mr. Vandenburg had one killed and two wounded; and eleven horses killed and fifty wounded. The information was received through Mr. McKenzie, who is at the Mandan villages. No other news from upper Missouri was received of any importance."

### LITTLE ROCK, Ark. March 2.

#### Bloody and Fatal Conflict

A gentleman from Chicot county, has communicated to us the following particulars of a desperate and fatal encounter, which has few parallels in the annals of savage warfare. On the 19th of February, an altercation took place at a house in that county, near Old river Lake, between Jefferson Pryor and two brothers by the name of James and Stephen Ferrell. In the course of the quarrel, Pryor struck one of the Ferrells with his fist, on which both of the Ferrells rushed on him with their knives. Pryor, drawing a knife, defended himself against their attacks, and very soon gave one of them a stab, which ended his career almost instantly. The fight was then continued by the surviving Ferrell, who gave Pryor a mortal stab, on which the wounded

man, collecting all his remaining strength, plunged his bloody knife into the heart of his antagonist, when both fell mortally wounded. Ferrell lived only a few minutes after the conflict ended, and Pryor survived his antagonist less than half an hour. There was but one person (a female) present during the encounter, which lasted but a few minutes.

Our informant happened on the spot in less than an hour after the close of the conflict, and there witnessed the stiffened corpses of the three combatants, all covered with blood; and their bodies most horribly mutilated. The deceased were all single men, and therefore left neither wives nor children to suffer by their rash and premature end.

#### From the Liberia Paper.

Our last extracts mention an Ourang Outang, the creature we see is dead, and her disease is imputed to dyspeptic habits. We add the account:

*Death of the Ourang Outang.*—This great natural curiosity died on the 17th ult. For two or three days previously her spirits appeared rather dull, and though noticed, no one dreamed that her end was so near. Her death may be imputed to a complete change in her diet. She became remarkably fond of sugar, and purloined it every opportunity, though upon her arrival she turned away from it in disgust. The taste which these animals acquire for comforts has proved the death of most of them, and we may not be much in error in attributing her decease to the same cause. As before stated, she was quite young, and perhaps required a

mother's kindness and care to nurse her. Her features were disgustingly like the human, and this likeness was rather increased, when death had laid his icy hands upon her poor body.—Our time has never allowed us to say half that we desired on this subject, and works on Natural History being out of

print, we can only add that we have given leave to Georgia, against the express provision of the intercourse law of 1802, to survey the Cherokee territory. Several companies of Georgia surveyors are now in the nation busily engaged in their work, no one to make afraid or molest. They have already run three sectional lines, and they will soon cut the country up into districts of nine miles square. We suppose the President looks upon these proceedings with approbation, and this is, among others, what his admirers call an honorable act.

*The Foreign Quarterly Review*, in the article entitled "England and America," says that the non-existence of pauperism may be doubted in the latter country, since, "in New-York alone, which reckons under 200,000 inhabitants, £31,000 are sometimes expended in a single year for the support of the poor." New-York is the greatest port of entry for British emigrants, and this may be explained, in part. It must be confessed, however, that the number of the poor in our cities far

transcends what it should be; in a country where land is abundant, labor in demand, wages high, and food cheap. The fault lies in a great degree, we fear, in the intemperate habits of the population. The tax on the public arising from this vice is enormous, and disgraceful to the nation.—*Baltimore American.*

From the Carlisle Republican. A petition from sundry females of the township of Dickinson was presented to the Court a few days since, praying the discontinuance of certain taverns on the Walnut Bottom road. The ground of their objection to these houses of entertainment for man and horse, is the habitual drunkenness of their husbands which such places encourage. "Their bacchanalian excesses also," says the petition, "render them unable to attend to their domestic duties properly." Instead of coming home at a reasonable hour, to take care of their children and cheer the fire-side circle, they loiter about the taverns and brutalize themselves with inebriation"—

We are rejoiced to find such a stand taken in favor of temperance by the matrons on the Walnut Bottom. As the fairer portion of creation are allowed to wield an unlimited moral influence over society in this country, it perhaps may result in the most salutary effects.—When the women begin to wage war upon the bottle we apprehend an end to the empire of Bacchus will speedily follow. We sincerely hope that when the prayers of this confederacy shall be answered and the taverns demolished, a temperance society will be raised upon their ruins. A friend of South Middleton thinks there is no necessity for such a step in his township, for, says he, exultingly, "in spite of our affection for the bottle, we will love our wives and go home regularly."

*Latest from Spain.*—Captain White, at Newburyport from Cadiz Feb. 25th, informs the Editor of the Newburyport Herald, that things remained in a very unsettled state when he left; arrests were frequent, and so shackled was the liberty of speech, that if a man dared to lip the word Constitution, he was thrown into prison.

### ATTENTION!

#### Gettysburg Guards!

YOU will parade at your usual place, on Monday the 2d day of May next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. with arms and accoutrements in complete order—in summer uniform.

By Order, G. ARMOR, O. S. April 19.

An Election will be held on said day, at the house of James Gorley, for a FIRST LIEUTENANT of the above Company, in the room of Lieut. Ziegler, resigned.

J. SANDERS, B. I. April 19.

### Liberty Riflemen!

YOU will parade on Monday the 2d day of May next, at the house of George Baum, in Liberty township, (the Commons) precisely at 11 o'clock.

By Order, JOHN EYLER, O. S. April 19.

### Journeymen Carpenters

#### WANTED.

FIVE or SIX good Workmen will meet with constant employment and generous wages, by making immediate application to the subscriber in Chambersburg, or, after the 18th inst., to him in Gettysburg.

NICHOLAS PEARSE. Chambersburg, March 12. 3t

### FOR SALE.

#### ON ACCOMMODATING TERMS, A House & Lot,

In North Baltimore street, occupied at present by Mrs. Dill. For terms, &c. apply to the Subscriber.

JOHN GILBERT.

Gettysburg, April 12.

### EAGLE HOTEL.

#### PHILIP HEIGY,

PRESPECTFULLY informs his old Friends and Customers, and the Public in general, that he has taken that

WELL KNOWN TAVERN STAND,

### THE EAGLE HOTEL,

situate on the corner of Baltimore and Middle-streets, formerly occupied by B. GILBERT, Esq. The house is large and convenient. His Bar is well stocked with the best of Liquors; and his Table will always be furnished with the best the Market can afford. The Stabling is good and roomy, and attended by an attentive Hostler.

Travelers and others are assured, that he will use every exertion in his power to render both Man and Horse comfortable.

Gettysburg, April 12.

### To my Creditors.

TAKE NOTICE, that I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of York county, for the benefit of the Insolvent laws of this Commonwealth, and they have appointed Tuesday the 10th day of May next, for

the hearing of me and my creditors, at the Courthouse in the borough of York.

JOHN LIVELSBURGER.

April 12.

### The Saturday Courier.

ON the first Saturday in April was commenced a Periodical Journal, to be published once a week, and designated by the above title.

The Courier will be printed with good type, on an extra-size Imperial paper, of the largest class, and of excellent quality—comprising 28 columns of reading matter. Terms, \$2 per annum, payable half-yearly in advance.

Philadelphia, April 12.

# THE ADAMS SENTINEL.

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"A new French Ministry may then be speedily looked for. It is quite impossible that the present one should hold together."

The correspondent of the London Morning Post, writes from Paris under date of Feb. 9, as follows:

"It is surmised that the ancient Archbishop of Marines, (the Abbe de Pradt) is anxious to take part in public affairs, from which the restoration of the Bourbons so long excluded him. A friend of mine met and had some gossip with the Abbe, a day or two since. 'Sir,' said the latter, there are two Powers in Europe which desire war; the rest are anxious for nothing more fervently, than peace. First, Russia longs for war—the whole of Russia. She presses against civilized Europe with all the weight of her mass on the one side.—On the other side, we have four millions in France who pant for war—four millions of restless and ambitious men. We have, also, the remainder of the population, the industrious population, that prays for continued peace. Let us hope that the 28 millions may prove too strong for the minority of the four.' The Abbe is, therefore, peaceful in his conversation, if not in his counsels.—Gen. BARNARD, the celebrated engineer officer, is just arrived from the United States, where he has been resident since the abdication of Napoleon, one of whose favorite officers he was. It is supposed by some that he was sent for by this Government his talents being deemed indispensable for the extension and repair of the fortifications of the frontier fortresses; and not improbably with a view to active service in case of a war. I dined in company with this distinguished officer, at a friend's house, a few days since, and found him a man of great information and extraordinary simplicity of manners. He speaks English fluently, from his long abode & active service in the U.S., where he has rank in the army, and has been employed for many years in superintending and planning defences for the principal towns and points upon the whole of the seaboard, which report states to be impregnable to all attacks. One may still trace the ardent officer of Napoleon in the sparkling eye of the veteran when war is talked about, though all his wishes are for peace."

*"The Dog of the Colonnade of the Louvre."*

Many of our readers we know cheerfully rank among their real friends, some of the canine species. To such, the following anecdote, which we translate from the "Courier des Etats Unis," will not be without interest:

"There is not a newspaper whose columns have not been filled with the names of the glorious defenders of lib-

erty during the memorable week in July. A large number of them fell victims to their patriotic ardor, and to a mournful fatality. Still more have received precious wounds in that noble defence. But there is another class the most numerous, inasmuch as its number is daily increasing; it is that of the men who, according to their own account, were among the most active on that occasion, but who, nevertheless, received no wounds, or if any, so slight that no marks of them are at present visible. We know all of this last kind; we have seen their names, the recital of their heroic actions in the newspapers, and the list of offices with which they have been rewarded.

Among the victims of those great days, there is one, however, one alone, I believe, who has taken a decided part in the glorious contests of our brothers, and has not boasted thereof; but who, nevertheless, every moment, day and night, expiates his devotedness.—His name, unknown to all, has not appeared in the public papers; he is only known to a very few citizens, who have shed tears upon the grave of our brethren, that repose in the Louvre.

## It is a Dog.

The attachment of that excellent animal to its master is well known, and the following will serve as an illustrative example.

*Medor* (The name since given to the dog) belonged to one of those brave men who fell on the 28th of July. He appeared inseparable from his master; he followed him to the combat, and at the attack upon the Louvre, he did not abandon him even in the hottest of the fight: his master having been shot, he remained near his corpse until they came to bury him; he sprang into the hearse, and refused to leave it until his master's body was taken out to be buried with his dead companions.

Upon his tomb he has from that moment established his dwelling; during the day, mournful and feeble, in the midst of a crowd that surrounds him, he is seen constantly stretched out upon the grave which holds the object of his grief, and at night, he utters his deep sorrows by frequent and mournful howlings.

A good hearted woman has furnished the dog with food, which she brings to him daily, and he will receive it from no other hand, and offers signs of recognition or affection only to her. The National Guard built him a small house, but he rarely goes to it, as it seems to separate him from that patriotic grave, the continual and mournful object of his thoughts.

What a noble and touching example of affectionate devotion! What a lesson for those who have so soon forgotten the real saviors of their country! Who of you, good citizens and true patriots, would not desire to see and caress the Dog of the Colonnade of the Louvre."

We find the following statement of an event in Paris, and record it as an unfavorable sign:

*Mock Procession*.—After the destruction of the Palace, and the devastation of the Church of St. Germain, "an immense mock procession of the people paraded the streets of Paris in great ceremony, bearing on high the ornaments and banners of the Catholic Church—there the emblem of Jesuitism and tyranny. There was the silver censer, the Virgin, the holy water, and the red vestment of the choristers, and all these were quietly paraded along, the people sometimes singing Mass, and sometimes the *Parisienne*.—And in the midst of all this mass were going about in a hundred dresses, and one half of the people amused themselves with the mummery of the beef gras, while the other half were amused with the masquerading exhibition of the real ornaments of the spoiled Roman churches."

Let it be remembered, that these "emblems" thus slighted, are connected with the most imposing ceremonies of the religion of the country and that the desecration thus made, is not to be regarded alone as an insult to religion, but as a political demonstration, having precedent in the early days of the former revolutions; while we as friends of freedom rejoice at the progress of civil, political and religious liberty, we must also, as friends of good order, regret the march of licentiousness, and wonder at the pusillanimity of a government that could thus allow the invasion of private rights.

*M. CONSTITUTIVE WILICKY*, the Polish Envoy at Paris, has addressed a letter to the French journals on the subject of the mission to France. He tells them that he came to represent to the French Government and people the true state of affairs in Poland, in case the EMPEROR should refuse to listen to its just complaints, and prefer an appeal to arms as a redress of wrongs.—In that case only was he desired to solicit assistance, and that case had actually occurred. The proclamation of the EMPEROR and his General left no doubt upon the subject, and therefore he trusted that the wisdom of the French Government would point out the best means of being useful to his country. The Polish Envoy thus concludes his address:—"What now is left to the Poles, but to conquer or die with honor? Perhaps they will all perish in the terrible combats which are about to commence; but they carry to their graves the conviction that

Heroic France will avenge them, and that she will become the object of benedictions from their children, as she has always been to themselves an object of unbounded admiration, attachment, and devotion."

## COLOMBIA.

This unhappy country, since the death of the illustrious Bolivar, seems to be the victim of every petty military tyrant who has funds or cunning enough to muster a predatory band of ruffians for the destruction of his neighbor's property, and almost every arrival from this truly ill-fated land brings intelligence of the triumph or defeat of some military demagogue. We have heard it stated that the power of Paiz is on the wane—when Colombia shall have rid herself of him, she may expect something like tranquility, and when the true history of her wrongs and misfortunes becomes recorded, his name will be found most prominent among those who have contributed to the premature sacrifice of her liberties.

## INDIAN WAR.

Extract of a letter from an officer in the army, Cantonment Leavenworth, (320 miles above St. Louis, Missouri,) 10th March, 1831, to a gentleman in Philadelphia.

"Yesterday an express arrived from the Bluffs, bringing information that Mr. Vandenburg's party was attacked by the *Black Feet* Indians, on the Madison fork of the Missouri.—The Indians attacked them in camp, at the dawn of light in the morning, and fought all day. At dark the Indians withdrew and left forty killed, and a number of horses; the wounded not known, as they were carried off, but from the appearance of blood supposed to be a number. Mr. Vandenburg had one killed and two wounded; and eleven horses killed and fifty wounded. The information was received through Mr. M'Kenzie, who is at the Mandan villages. No other news from upper Missouri was received of any importance."

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. March 2.  
*Bloody and Fatal Conflict.*

A gentleman from Chicot county, has communicated to us the following particulars of a desperate and fatal encounter, which has few parallels in the annals of savage warfare. On the 19th of February, an altercation took place at a house in that county, near Old river Lake, between Jefferson Pryor and two brothers by the name of James and Stephen Ferrell. In the course of the quarrel, Pryor struck one of the Ferrells with his fist, on which both of the Ferrells rushed on him with their knives. Pryor, drawing a knife, defended himself against their attacks, and very soon gave one of them a stab, which ended his career almost instantly. The fight was then continued by the surviving Ferrell, who gave Pryor a mortal stab, on which the wounded man, collecting all his remaining strength, plunged his bloody knife into the heart of his antagonist, when both fell mortally wounded. Ferrell lived only a few minutes after the conflict ended, and Pryor survived his antagonist less than half an hour. There was but one person (a female) present during the encounter, which lasted but a few minutes.

Our informant happened on the spot in less than an hour after the close of the conflict, and there witnessed the stiffened corpses of the three combatants, all covered with blood; and their bodies most horribly mutilated. The deceased were all single men, and therefore left neither wives nor children to suffer by their rash and premature end.

From the Liberia Paper.

Our last extracts mention an Ourang Outang: the creature we see is dead, and her disease is imputed to dyspeptic habits. We add the account:

*Denth of the Ourang Outang*.—This great natural curiosity died on the 17th ult. For two or three days previously her spirits appeared rather dull, and though noticed, no one dreamed that her end was so near. Her death may be imputed to a complete change in her diet.

She became remarkably fond of sugar, and parlored it every opportunity, though upon her arrival she turned away from it in disgust. The taste which these animals acquire for comforts has proved the death of most of them, and we may not be much in error in attributing her decease to the same cause.

As before stated, she was

# THE ADAMS SENTINEL.

**A TEACHER WANTED**  
in the  
*Gettysburg Female Academy.*

APPLICATIONS for the above situation will be received by Professor SONNICKER, President of the Board of Trustees, until the 1st of May next. The Branches taught in the Institution, are Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, History, and a popular course of Natural Philosophy and Chemistry. The School has hitherto yielded a salary to the Teacher of about \$500.

None need apply, excepting such as can come well recommended for moral character, and professional capacity.

By order of the Board of Trustees,  
ROBERT G. HARPER, Sec'y.  
Gettysburg, Pa., April 5, 1831.

**BOOT & SHOE-MAKING.**



The Subscriber respectfully informs the inhabitants of Gettysburg and vicinity, that he has taken the Shop, in West York-street, lately occupied by Mr. ROBERT TAYLOR, and that he is prepared to manufacture

**Boots & Shoes**

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, in a neat, workmanlike manner; and that he will constantly keep on-hand, a supply of READY MADE WORK, which he will warrant to be as good & cheap as can be had in any other Shop in the place.

As he is a complete hand for making LADIES' SHOES, and just from the City of Baltimore, he will ensure such work done in the most fashionable and durable manner.

D. DAVID SOMERS.

Gettysburg, April 5. 1831.

**SPLENDID ASSORTMENT**

**GOODS**

In the Market !!

**J.B. Danner & Jacob Ziegler,**  
BEG leave to inform their Friends and the Public generally, that they have entered into Partnership, under the Firm of

**DANNER & ZIEGLER,**

and have just returned from the City, with a most SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF GOODS, which they are now opening, at their Store, north-east Corner of Baltimore and Middle-streets, opposite the Eagle Tavern. They have purchased every variety of Goods suitable to the Season—such as

**Cloths, Cassimeres, Vesting,**  
Cassinets, Bombazetts, Muslins, plain and figured, Domestic Muslins, Cotton Stripes, Checks, Tickings, Linen Drillings, Calicoes,

Silks, Crapes, and a great variety of other articles in the Dry Goods line; also,

A large Supply of

**GROCERIES,**

Coffee, Sugar, Teas, Fish, Molasses, Spices, Cheese, &c. &c.

**Hard-ware, China, Glass,**

& Queens-ware,

An Elegant Assortment of

**LEGHORN AND COTTAGE**

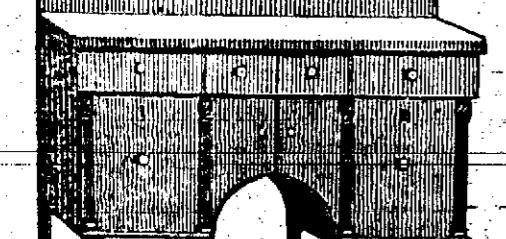
BONNETS,

**LIQUORS, &c. &c.**

These Goods have been selected by themselves, with great care, and bought at very reduced prices for CASH. They will, therefore, be enabled to sell them as cheap or cheaper than any other Establishment in the country. They invite the Public to call and examine the quality and prices of their Goods—confident that at no other Establishment, can GREATER BARGAINS be had.

Gettysburg, March 23.

**CABINET WARE-HOUSE.**



The Subscriber respectfully informs his Friends and the Public generally, that he still continues to carry on his Shop at his OLD STAND, in the Diamond, next door to R. G. Harper's Printing-Office, where he has on hand, and will continue to have, a General Assortment of the most

**FASHIONABLE & DURABLE**

**Furniture,**

in the place; and hopes, by strict attention to business, to share a part of the public patronage.

All kinds of GRAIN and LUMBER taken in exchange for Furniture.

N. B. All orders in the COFFIN line will be attended to with punctuality.

JOHN N. STARR.

Gettysburg, March 29.

Petersburg Invincibles!

You will parade on Monday the 2d day of May next, at the usual place of training, precisely at 10 o'clock, A. M. with arms and accoutrements in complete order.

JONAS JOHNS, Capt.

April 12.

tp

**Valuable Property FOR SALE.**

THE FARM, formerly the Property of Col. RICHARD BROWN, situated in South Union Adams County, on the Conowago creek, at present in the occupancy of Mr. John Shriver, is offered for Sale on the most advantageous terms. The Tract contains

**380 ACRES,**

more or less, of excellent land, in fine cultivation, the improvements on which

are a two story

**Brick HOUSE,**

BANK BARN, &c.

The Property will be shewn by the Tenant, on the premises. For the Terms of Sale, apply to JOHN B. MCPHERSON, Gettysburg.

March 15.

tp

**NEW Book & Stationary Store.**

**JOSEPH JEWETT,**

late of the Firm of CUSHING AND JEWETT, having taken the Store formerly occupied by Shaw, Tiffany & Co. No. 229, Market-street, Baltimore, has on hand an extensive assortment of

**Classical, Medical & School BOOKS,**

of every description. Also, Family, Pocket and School BIBLES, in a great variety of Bindings, and at various prices.

Royal Writing Paper,

Super-royal do.

Medium do.

Demi do.

Post do.

Cap Paper,

Banker's Post,

Wrapping Paper,

Marble do.

Tea do.

Royal Printing Paper,

Super-royal do.

Imperial do.

Medium do.

Ironmongers' Paper,

Globes,

Surveyors' Compasses,

Mathematical Instruments,

And an Extensive Assortment of

**STATIONARY.**

ALSO,

Printers', News, & Book Ink,

In all its various qualities.

J. J. being determined to sell as low as any house, either in this City, Philadelphia or New-York, would respectfully invite Country Merchants and others who purchase to sell again, as well as the heads of Colleges, Academies and Schools, and the proprietors of public, social and private Libraries, to call and examine for themselves.

Baltimore, March 29.

6t

**60,000 BUSHELS OF WHEAT**

**WANTED.**

FARMERS and others having Wheat to dispose of, are hereby informed, that the Subscribers continue to purchase Wheat at

**Woodberry Mills,**

Situated about half a mile from the Reisters-Town Turnpike Road. Persons wishing to sell their Wheat, will please turn off at the Sign Board, a short distance below Griffith's Tavern.

They may be assured of obtaining the highest Baltimore price at all times, and quick despatch given. A suitable difference paid for **WHITE WHEAT**.

TYSON & NORRIS.

Baltimore, 2d mon. 22d. 1831. 11t

**J. B. DANNER,**

Still continues the

**SILVER PLATING,**

In all its various branches—and at as low a rate as any other man in the State. He is thankful for past favors; and respectfully solicits a continuance of the same.

Orders from a distance will be

thankfully received, and attended to with promptness.

Gettysburg, Sept. 14.

tp

**NOTICE.**

ALL persons indebted to the Estate

of JACOB GILBERT, late of

Franklin township, by bond, note, or

book account, are desired to make im-

mediate payment. And those who

have any claims against said Estate,

are requested to present them, properly

authenticated, for settlement.

DAVID WILLS, Adm'r.

March 29.

4:

**SHOEMAKERS,**

CLARKSON'S,

And see a very handsome and large As-

sortment of the Newest Fashioned

**LASTS,**

JUST RECEIVED.

Nov. 20.

tp

**Petersburg Invincibles!**

You will parade on Monday the 2d day of

May next, at the usual place of training,

precisely at 10 o'clock, A. M. with arms and

accoutrements in complete order.

JONAS JOHNS, Capt.

April 5.

tp

**Mountpleasant Volunteers!**

You will parade in Bonaughstown, on

Monday the 2d of May next, at 10 o'clock, A.

m. in complete uniform. By order,

JACOB BAIR, Lieut.

March 29.

tp

**FURNITURE,**

in the place; and hopes, by strict at-

tention to business, to share a part of

the public patronage.

All kinds of GRAIN and LUM-

BER taken in exchange for Furniture.

N. B. All orders in the COFFIN

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JOHN N. STARR.

Gettysburg, March 29.

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